





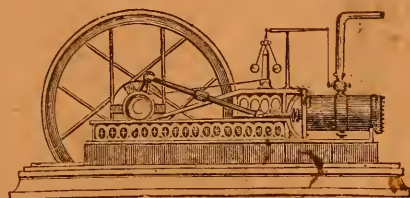
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Vol. VIII.

JUNE, 1871.

# Machinists and Blacksmiths'



# Monthly Journal.

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JOHN FEHRENBATCH, Pres't I. U., Editor,  
CLEVELAND, OHIO.

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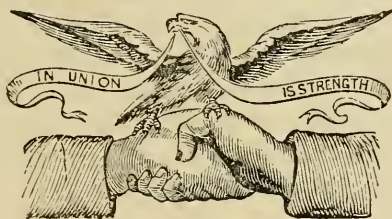
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# INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, JUNE, 1871.

VOL. VIII—No. 8.} JOHN FEHRENBATCH, *Editor*. { ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.  
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## Scientific.

[*For Machinists and Blacksmiths' Journal.*]

### Evaporative Power of Coal.



MR. EDITOR:

THE ABOVE caption is an old one, and yet it can be made new again as occasion requires it. In the running and working of a steam engine, in any well-governed establishment, is, or ought to be, a question of economy; or in other words the greatest amount of power should be obtained for the least expenditure of fuel. To do this we must first look at the quality of the fuel we use, and then at the price of it, and compare its evaporative power and the amount of waste or ashes and clinker it makes, and thus be guided into buying the best article for the purpose. Coals of all descriptions differ, even coal from the

same mine will sometimes vary in evaporative power as much as six and sometimes ten per cent. Anthracite coal is perhaps the best on the average, and it differs as much as any other kind in its effective power as a steam generator. A pound of good "Peach Mountain" will, with proper treatment, make  $10\frac{11}{100}$  pounds of water into steam. Its specific gravity is 1.464, and a cubic foot of it weighs 53.79 pounds, and there is 3.03 pounds of clinker in every 100 pounds of this coal, and it requires 41.6 cubic feet to stow a ton. Lehigh has an evaporative power of  $8\frac{2}{100}$  pounds, and a cubic foot of it weighs  $55\frac{32}{100}$  pounds; its clinker is 1.08 per 100 pounds, and it requires only 40.5 cubic feet to stow a ton. So, in comparison of these two only, it will readily be seen that the Lehigh not only weighs more but has a less evaporative power, and in the

hands of a careless man would be more expensive than the Peach Mountain. Scranton coal, under the most favorable circumstances, will not evaporate more than  $7\frac{1}{2}$  pounds of water. Pittsburgh coal (bituminous), will make 8.2 pounds of water into steam, and Blossburgh will make only 7.7 pounds of water into steam. Thus, we see by these few samples that there is a vast difference in the different coals, and we will leave it to the judgment of any one to pick out the best of the above coals for the purpose of making steam.

We will now look at the quantity of air it requires to furnish the proper amount of oxygen to properly support combustion. Anthracite coal of a specific gravity of about 1.5 contains 88.54 of carbon, hydrogen 0, nitrogen 0, sulphur .52, oxygen 0, and ashes 8.67 pounds per every 100 pounds. Therefore we have  $88.54 + .52 + 8.67 = 97.73$ , and 100 being the whole number we subtract 97.73 from it, which gives 2.27 pounds of air from the atmosphere or atmospheric oxygen to support combustion properly, and as it requires about 60 cubic feet of atmosphere to make 1 pound, we find that we shall require 136.20 cubic feet of air for every pound of coal burned on the grate bars. By this means we are enabled to find the area of the openings in the grate bars, of which there is not sufficient notice taken by the builders of these articles. It seems

to be all sufficient to them, or most of them, to put in a grate bar with a few ribs on it regardless of the supply of air necessary to support combustion. It requires more space for air when a natural draught is used than it does with an artificial one, because the artificial draught has a greater velocity.

We will now try and show how we know the relative economy of any engine over any other by the fuel it consumes and the quantity of water there evaporated. A good steam engine ought to run well and do good duty with 5 pounds of coal to the horse power per hour, but the most economical run with less than 3 pounds per horse power per hour, Watts' good old rule was, a cubic foot of water made into steam was always one horse power, and a cubic foot of water weighs  $62\frac{1}{2}$  pounds, and as a pound of coal will make into steam from  $7\frac{1}{2}$  to 10 pounds of water, it will be seen that at this rate it will require from  $6\frac{1}{2}$  to 9 pounds of coal per horse power per hour; but with our new and modern improvements in the engines, and boilers too, we are able to get a horse power much cheaper, and at the present time, when fuel is held at such high figures, it is quite an object to save fuel. Locomotive engines may measure the power they exert in drawing a train, by the quantity of water they use on a trip. For instance, it may be well to suppose that Watts' rule of a cubic foot

of water evaporated per hour, is equal to one horse power in locomotives, as they generally use more water per horse than other, or stationary engines, by reason of the smallness of the boiler compared with the work or power it has to do. Then if the engineer will carefully measure the water in the tender before starting, and after coming in, and carefully noting the time he has been on the road, he will be able to tell, pretty near, how many horse power his engine has exerted, by simply dividing the number of cubic feet of water he has evaporated by the hours he has been on the road, and he will see his horse power very plainly. But to be exact in all these things the indicator must be applied, and then there can be little doubt as to the true economy and the real horse power the engine exerts. Yet even with the indicator a good effective card can be taken, and still the engine may not be in good order. We do not know that we ought to expose these "tricks of trade," nor shall we expose the *modus operandi*, but simply say they are practised by only a few, who are, we are glad to say, growing beautifully less every day, as people who purchase and use steam engines are becoming more and better acquainted with the steam engine every day, and if a statement is made that an engine will run with 3, 5, 6, 7 or 8 pounds of coal per hour, for each horse power exerted by the engine, there are very few buyers, indeed, who do not understand by comparison what they are buying. Therefore let us hope that our young mechanics will post themselves on all these points, so as to be able to speak and think with a certain degree of intelligence, and with the true theory on these subjects. The manufacturer who buys an engine studies it with the utmost care, and finds out its economy or its extravagance before buying, because his *money* is involved in the transaction. Then is not knowledge money to the mechanic? Does he not obtain more money in proportion to his knowledge? Perhaps not, as an every day consideration, but when a dull time comes he is kept at work, while others who have neglected their opportunities are "set off," and thus lose time, which is equivalent to money. Our opportunities for writing an article have been very limited during this month, but we will endeavor to make amends for it hereafter.

J. J. ILLINGWORTH.

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The Management of Steel.

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[CONTINUED.]

There are many things that require to be hardened, where the substance of the steel is so great that it is necessary to bore holes about it in different places to make it cool more equally; in very large cutters some are apt to have the hole where the

spindle passes through too small, so that large and small cutters may fit the same spindle; but the larger the cutter the larger the hole should be; or otherwise bore a few holes round the middle hole, so that the substance of the steel is reduced, and it will not interfere with the strength of the cutter, and there is then no danger attending it in hardening. But if it happen that any article that has to be hardened has any holes about it near to the very edge, it is then requisite to stop these holes up with a piece of loom, and it will prevent the hole breaking out. Any size cutters, bushes, ganges, rings, or collars, or articles of any description, may be hardened without breaking by following the rules I lay down. Sometimes a steel ring or a cutter is required to have one edge; these must be put in the water with the stoutest part downwards, and if the edge is very thin, it must not be put in the water too suddenly. In very large round steel it is sometimes necessary to bore a hole through the centre to allow the water to pass through, and even then it will break asunder if it be drawn backwards and forwards in the tank; this should always be lifted up and down in the water to allow fresh water to pass through the hole, unless when it is under the water; if it be turned on to its side, it can then be drawn backwards and forwards with the same result. It sometimes happens that there is a fracture in the steel before it is hardened: this can be detected when the article is in the fire, and at a low heat. This fracture is sometimes found in the steel as it comes from the manufacturer, and very often caused in the forging by excessive heating, and oftentimes the hardener gets blamed for faults which belong to other men. If there is a crack in the steel when it is just red, it can be detected, but hardening will not mend it; it may be useful for some to know, that if a piece of binding wire be bound round any article, and a piece of loom wrapped round the wire, the wire merely to keep the loom from falling off, and after drying the loom, the article may be put in the fire and heated all over, and when sufficiently hot it may be put into the water, and the part that has the loom round it will remain soft, because the water cannot penetrate through the loom quick enough to harden the steel. If the loom be on the middle, the ends only will be hard; but if the loom be on the ends, the middle will be hard, and the ends soft, and the mechanic will find this plan very useful in many cases. In hardening of steel, the more water it is hardened in the better it is for the purpose; but according as it wastes, fresh water must be added to it, and as it necessary to clean the tank out occasionally, before using fresh water, it is best to make it well hot by putting a bar of ignited iron

into it, and let it get cold again before using it; for when dead-cold water is used, there is always a risk of the steel cracking.

As there is such a variety of different shaped articles, to speak separately of every one would require a whole volume; therefore I think the necessity for a much further minuteness of detail will be removed by a little observation and experience. My mode of treatment of steel in some cases may be classed, perhaps, among those inventions which some are apt to wonder they never thought of, and, like many other things, very simple after they are made known, the simplicity of which raises their value; but simple as they may appear to some, they are facts of great importance in the management of steel. By applying aquafortis to the surface of steel previously brightened, it immediately produces a black spot; if applied to iron the metal remains clean, but looking a little dull where the acid touched it. By this test iron may be known from steel, as the smallest vein of either will be distinguished by its peculiar sign. There are many large things broken by taking them out of the water before they are thoroughly cold, and some people are of the opinion that it is the action of the air on the steel which causes it to break; but my opinion is, that the middle of the steel not being thoroughly cold, and the outside of the steel being

quite cold, the instant the steel is lifted from the water the middle begins to expand, and the outside being quite hard, the expansion is more than the outside can bear, so it causes it to break; but be this as it may, it is a real fact, that if a large body of steel be taken out of the water before it is thoroughly cold, in nine cases out of ten it is sure to break. If a large piece of iron is heated and put in the water, and kept under the water a considerable time, after the outside of the iron is black, draw it out of the water; in a few seconds the heat from the middle of the iron will turn the outside to a red heat again. Water acts on steel in a similar manner. When first the article is put into the water, the water begins to act on the outside of the steel, cooling it gradually towards the middle; and if taken from the water before it is quite cold, the heat from the middle begins to act on the outside of the steel in a contrary way to the water, by straining the outside of the steel more than it can bear; and in most instances I have noticed, when I have been trying experiments, that as soon as the water dries on the steel, it cracks, and the larger the steel the greater the risk, so it is important that it should be quite cold, before it is taken out of the water, if the article be in any way large.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

THE muscles of the human jaw exert a force of 534 pounds.

## Co-Operation.

### Nature and Object of Co-operative Store Societies in Germany.

There are three essential differences between the English Co-operative Societies and those of Germany. In the first place, those of Germany seldom carry on a public business, but confine their trading to their own members. Since 1859, the only exception among the larger societies has been that of Zurich; the others have simply aimed to provide for their own consumption more advantageously than the regular retail trade allowed, and not to seek gain by stock in a joint retail business of their own. In the second place, the abstemiousness of the Rochdale Pioneers in allowing their profits to accumulate into dividends, is too severe for most of the German societies. The largest of them, as those at Zurich, Hamburg, Munich, Kiel, Dusseldorf and Lintz, sell according to regulation at the easiest price; the others, as those of Mayence and Duisburg, declare their dividends immediately after the settling of accounts. It is only of late that some of the smaller societies have given signs of retaining the dividends longer, for the purpose of gaining general capital and enlarging the sphere of their business. In the third place, there is among the German societies, not only trade with the company, but also the so-called ticket trade, *markengeschäfte*; that is, the societies make agreements

with certain tradesmen that they shall sell to the members. The name arises from the member's identifying himself generally by a ticket, with which he pays for the article purchased, and on which a certain stipulated discount is made in favor of the society or the individual member. The general society in Berlin, the society at Friesburg in Breisgau, and that at Stuttgart, do a large business through these tickets, the first-named during 1865 selling to the value of 14,649 thalers. The large societies at Zurich, Hamburg, Vienna and Munich, as far as we are acquainted with them, have not engaged in this sort of trading; and it may be said in general, that the ticket-trading forms no such bond between the members as grows out of owning a store of their own, and supplies of their own, and the mutual attendant risk.

With respect to the classes participating in the German societies, it may be stated, that, while the societies were gotten up almost wholly by workmen or for them, they count among their members many from other classes, especially from the class of civil officers. In No. 15 of "The Brotherhood of the Future" for 1865, it is stated, with reference to the Munich society, that to the astonishment of its seven founders, the society after the first three months numbered 1000 members—among them all the civil officials, many military officers and nobles, few laborers, and at most but a half-dozen other citizens. The Dusseldorf society, also, reports a

similar participation of the civil officers, containing among its members, post-office officials, military officers, and even artists. It is the same with the society at Mayence, and at Lintz in Austria, where the entire garrisons take part in them. Concerning the co-operative store for the Germans in St. Petersburg, "The Brotherhood of the Future," in No. 18 for 1865, remarks as follows: The store has found its heartiest friends and patrons among the German families of the highest distinction. One of the members of its active committee is a General. German ladies come in their carriages to the store, in order to select their purchases themselves.' On the other hand, the majority of co-operative store societies in Berlin are composed of workmen (as "The Bee" and "The Trial," chiefly made up of machinists, and "Self-Help," made up of cabinet-makers). The same is true of those in Upper Silesia, Elberfeld, Duisburg, and the smaller manufactories on the Lower Rhine. The participation of all classes in the societies, is a proof that a necessity is felt throughout all Germany for a reform in the retail trade, and that no social pique or pride will be permitted to stand in the way of satisfying this general need.

On this account, let us observe the faults of the German retail trade, and their relation to the co-operative store. The number of those engaged in this branch of industry is in an inverse ratio to those who engage in it with judicious economy, yet it must be confessed that the retail

dealers are led to such imprudent folly solely by the public—the consumers, who urgently insisted upon it. We have already shown in the chapter on the English stores to what a degree the retail trade in England has been drawn from a solid basis through the practice of giving credit. The direct consequence of this habit is a disproportion between receipts and expenses in the consumer's household. This occasions want of punctuality in paying the bills, and the tradesman, in want of money, falls back upon the wholesale dealers, who charge a premium on the credited goods. The gain of the wholesale dealer from the embarrassment of the retail dealer, the latter tries to get back from his customers, and so on both sides legitimate business degenerates into extortion. In spite of all this, however, "account-books" continue in favor, partly in consequence of having no system in the household, partly out of convenience or habit; and a request on the part of a tradesman for immediate payment is taken as an almost insulting want of confidence. Aside from this evil, the buyers generally know little of the goods they buy, and usually judge by external superfluities—as, for instance, by the color; and why then should not merchants, in danger of having the genuine article on their hands by reason of a slight dullness in the color, so far accommodate the public as to color their vinegar, their coffee and their butter? The public cares more for cheapness than quality, disregarding the fact

that the articles absolutely most expensive, are relatively the most reasonable; and the merchant more and more exerts himself to make goods *appear* cheap by having their appearance better than their actual quality. More than this, the public is not accustomed to fixed prices, and many a housekeeper thinks she has done great things in the way of economy when she has made out to save a few farthings from the extra penny that the merchant, aware of her haggling propensity, had beforehand added to the price. The bestowing of fees, likewise, has much to do with the business, and servants are made careless of the interest of their employers through small presents which they expect and receive from the retail dealers, whether with or without the consent of their employers. The instability produced by all these things induces persons of shiftless character to try their fortune at it. With the exception of liquor-dealing, there is scarcely a means of subsistence in which so many seek employment, merely because they have not found success in pursuits demanding a more stable management, and hope in this, by low trickery rather than honorable exertions, to eke out a livelihood.

Even with the best resolutions, an individual customer can do little to rectify this defect in the retail business. The customer who pays cash, rarely, according to my experience, receives a proper discount; for the tradesman whose whole business is conducted on a basis of credit, makes

it a rule to make the good customers pay for bad debts. In the same way, the customer who enters a store where cheapening is common, though he himself may have no purpose to cheapen, seldom fares better than others, since the seller cannot help supposing, when he names the price, that an attempt will be made to beat him down; and for the same reason the tradesman, most of whose customers ask for cheap goods, even though of inferior quality, cannot keep on hand a special assortment for those few customers who trade sensibly.

But the aspect of things is entirely changed as soon as some of the consumers determine to apply the principle of co-operation to the abatement of these irregularities, and unite themselves into a co-operative society for carrying out a reform in the retail trade. In a society of this kind, not only do its members make their equitable demands upon the tradesman with a new efficacy, but they, on the other hand, fortify themselves in the determination, as customers, to manage their consumption with increased foresight. This general movement secures to the individual the advantages of the new order of things, and the obviousness of them prevents a relapse into the old bad habits as soon as the first impulse of determination has become exhausted.

While now the formation of co-operative stores is regarded in Germany as a subject concerning all classes of the people, we ought not to

undervalue their great and peculiar importance to the working classes. It is no question of whether they shall have goods of a better quality, that is getting tested; one cannot help but see that the question whether they shall deny themselves credit in the purchase of the day's necessities, is one on whose practical solution all further efforts for the improvement of their domestic or social condition entirely depends. Abundant proof of this is found in the separate manufactories of Upper Silesia, Westphalia and the Lower Rhine country, where the claims of the shopkeeper on the wages of the workman, occasioned by the credit system, serve as the prolific source of both domestic and moral disorganization. The practice of cash payment, however, while it brings about an accurate proportion between receipts and expenses, also enables the artisan to save up something against the fluctuations of wages, and cheers him with the hope of rising, by-and-by, into an independent position in the State and in society.

In the last chapter we saw how in Germany the educational societies paved the way for the erection of the co-operative stores. It has been the lot of the latter to requite this service by being the cause of the formation of more of the former. Since co-operative societies touch on the questions most nearly affecting all men, they are eminently adapted to awaken a spirit of association in places barren of united efforts of any kind. Nothing is easier than to join to the

general plan of a co-operative store society projects of a different character. It is not long, for example, before a reading-room is added in the neighborhood of the store, next a library, then a piano and all the appliances of an educational society. As the development progresses, it will gradually bring moral power capable of higher ends, and finally culminate in productive associations, or societies for promoting industry in its various departments.

The path thither is certainly long and toilsome. What we call the "Social Question" cannot be solved by the formulas of the philosopher or the enactments of the legislator, but solely by the earnest united endeavors of mankind. What, indeed, is this "Social Question" but the ever-advancing culture of human society?

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THE *Bowdoin Scientific Review* contains an article from Dr. Sigerson, in which he says of the air of iron-works: Although a quantity of this iron, carbon and ash must daily pass in and out of the lungs, and besides, although a certain percentage must remain in them (as shown by Pouchet's dissections and Professor Tyndall's experiments,) it is difficult to find a more healthy body of men than those who work in such factories. Dr. Sigerson observed one exception, a young man whose lungs were weak, and who had suffered from blood-spitting, with cough, contracted in an American foundry, where the heat was excessive. He inquired whether the atmosphere, heavy with dust, did not affect him injuriously. The artisan replied in the negative; he said that he found himself well in it; his cough came on at home on rising and lying down.

**Editorial.****Toronto, Ontario.**

ORGANIZED MAY 4, 1871.

Before starting for the Southern States we opened a correspondence with our fellow-craftsmen of the above place with a view to organize them under the International Union. A short time elapsed when an application for a charter was received, signed by thirteen applicants who wished to be organized as soon as possible. Accordingly we instructed Deputy President Samuel G. Peters, of No. 5 of N. Y., who proceeded at once to Toronto to organize them. When he arrived at Toronto a meeting was held, when the following were initiated as charter members of M. & B. U. No. 1 of Ontario: W. Best, George Baker, John Stephens, Henry Skerritt, Robert McCallum, William Thornton, Thomas Bailey, John Booth, J. H. Campbell, Charles Coles and Francis Tutton. A few evenings thereafter another meeting was held, the result of which is 19 more have been added to the roll, swelling the list of No. 1 to 30—a pretty good start; and as we are intimately acquainted with the reputation of the Brothers who compose this Union, we can assure our members throughout the organization that the interests of our association are safe in their hands. We bespeak for No. 1 a bright and glorious future. Brothers of No. 1 of Ontario, your Brothers on this side of the line ex-

tend to you the right hand of fellowship. The long wished for time when you would be enrolled under the banner of the International Union of North America has at last come. May you continue in your labors until every good machinist and blacksmith in the Canadas is a member of our common brotherhood. Our Deputy President who organized you wishes to return to you his sincere and heartfelt thanks for the very kind and courteous treatment received at your hands while among you. He promises to reciprocate should ever an opportunity present itself.

—◆◆◆—  
**William B. McKenna.**

The subject of this sketch has been an active member of M. & B. U. No. 4 of Indiana from the incipieny of the organization to the present day; although five years have elapsed since his departure from Indianapolis, and so far as the benefits of the organization are concerned has received none, directly; yet he was ever prompt in the payment of his monthly dues and assessment, and in contributing toward building up and perfecting an organization which will one day benefit our children and those who come after them.

His unflinching devotion to our order, his manly, straight-forward and upright course, has won for him a name that will ever be held in grateful remembrance by our entire organization. While residing at Indianapolis he did every thing in his

power to advance the cause of union among our fellow-craftsmen. While an officer (and as such he served the union in nearly every capacity) he was trust-worthy and efficient, and not once betrayed the trust reposed in him. Finally he was called to another and more extensive field of labor, to act in the capacity of foreman of the C. & I. J. R. R. shop at Cambridge City, Ind., which position he held until within a few weeks, when his mechanical abilities were brought under the immediate notice of the officers of the Company, who, we are sure, were not slow in detecting in him the qualifications so very essential for the trying position of master mechanic to which they have appointed him.

We mention these facts simply to show that while there may be men who, as soon as they get a promotion, forget the source from which they sprung, and think the organization of no further benefit to them, here is a man who not only sees the benefits to be derived from such an organization, but recognizes the great necessity of going hand in hand with our employers. To this end organization is a necessity. Our interests being identical, there should be no conflict between the two.

In the appointment of Mr. McKenna to the position he so ably fills, the interests of the company have not been overlooked. We are sure the C. & I. J. R. R. Company will lose nothing by his adherence to our cause.

Brother McKenna, allow us to

congratulate you. Give us your hand. May you always prove as true to our cause in the future as you have in the past. And now that the interests of the company by whom you are employed, have been placed in your care, may you never betray the trust reposed in you, but prove as true to your employers as you have to the principles of our organization.

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### Editorial Correspondence.

VICKSBURG, MISS., May 4, '71.

The breach created by the late civil strife is gradually closing up. The sons of Vulcan and Watt, both north and south, are rallying around the standard of the International Union. Past differences are being buried in oblivion, never again to be resurrected so long as a remnant of our organization exists upon American soil; and ere the dawn of 1872, the machinists and blacksmiths of America will again be bound together by the sacred ties of brotherhood and union. Last night the machinists and blacksmiths of Vicksburg enrolled themselves under the banner of the International Union. One more link has been added to the grand chain which holds together in the bonds of brotherly love our fellow-craftsmen of America. Although there are not so many of our tradesmen in this city to-day, as there were before the war, yet those who are here are as reliable and efficient men as there are in any institution in existence; and our brothers throughout

the organization may rest assured that while such men as the following are members of No. 2 of Mississippi, the organization is sure to flourish: A. J. O'Connor, R. J. Donovan, Ellis J. Evans, George Ernwine, Michael Tirney, William Graham, T. O'Brian, Michael Doyle, Adam Fox, C. J. Longmore, J. G. Denson, and others whose names we did not procure before leaving. Brothers, every member of the entire organization extends to you the right hand of fellowship, and bids you welcome. May God speed you in your noble undertaking, is the earnest wish of our common brotherhood.

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NEW ORLEANS, La., )  
May 11, 1871. }

After a two days' trip from Vicksburgh, we landed safe in this, the garden city of America. Having for a long time wished to see the machinists and blacksmiths of the Crescent City once more enrolled under the banner of the International Union, to accomplish our desire labor was necessary. On Monday morning we proceeded at once in search of a machine shop. Not many minutes elapsed when we found ourself in the N. O. & J. R. R. shop, where we had the pleasure of forming the acquaintance of Messrs. J. G. Conlon, M. M., J. A. Tilton, Asst. M. M., and Robert Bell, foreman of the smith shop. We found these men not only agreeable but ready and will-

ing to lend a helping hand in anything that would tend to better the condition of the mechanic. The Master Mechanic, who is a thorough mechanic, and one who has not forgotten the source from which he sprung, expressed himself very much in favor of uniting in the bonds of brotherhood, the machinists and blacksmiths of the entire country. Brother Daniel Hartwell, who is ever ready to do good, offered his services to show us the different machine shops in the city, which we visited in the afternoon. In the evening we met a number of our fellow craftsmen, when arrangements were made for a public meeting on the following evening. In the mean time we visited Algiers, a town opposite New Orleans, of about 5,000 inhabitants, where we found brothers Charles D. McCarthy and H. V. Green, of No. 23 of Pa., who had already been propagating the gospel of union among their fellow craftsmen of Algiers. We congratulate No. 23 for sending out such men; they are men who will never disgrace her proud career, but who will continue to add to her laurels. Brothers of No. 23, send out more such men; you can point to them with pride, and say, "these are our beloved sons in whom we are well pleased."

Tuesday evening, the time advertised for the meeting, having arrived, we proceeded to the hall, where we found a large number of machinists

and blacksmiths assembled. The meeting was opened by Brother Walter Thompson, a member of old No. 1, of Louisiana. Although ten years have elapsed since they disbanded, yet his enthusiasm in the good cause has not abated. We were then introduced. After pleading the cause of union among our craftsmen, we made a proposition to reorganize M. & B. U. No. 1, of Louisiana, when 34 men responded to the call.

So you see No. 1 is again in the field to assist her sister unions, with whom she once went hand-in-hand. Every member of the entire organization extends to them the right hand of fellowship, and bids them welcome.

On the following evening we proceeded to Algiers, where we organized M. & B. U. No. 2, of Louisiana, with about fifteen charter members.

This is not doing bad for a place which has but one shop. We predict No. 2 will not be behind in the race. They have already a good start. The Assistant M. M. and foreman of the blacksmith shop, are both members. Their Master Mechanic, Mr. N. Tilton, was one of the charter members of old No. 1, of La., and is very anxious that the men under his supervision should do something for their mutual improvement. All of these men possess the qualifications of first-class mechanics. The men under their supervision are proud of their officers, and willingly do all in their power to assist them in the

prosecution of their duties. We canvassed in different shops for the Journal, and met with very favorable responses. In an hour we shall be on the boat, sailing for the Gulf City, Mobile, Ala.

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MOBILE, ALA., May 16, 1871.

After a twelve hours' ride from New Orleans, by boat, we landed right side up with care, in the Gulf City. Immediately after, we started out in quest of a machine shop, which, by the way, we were not long in finding. We soon found friends, anxious and willing to put their shoulders to the wheel, and help along the good work. However, we did not stop long in Mobile, when we visited the very extensive shops of the Mobile & Ohio R. R., at Whistler, about five miles from the city. We soon became acquainted with quite a number of men in the shops. Also the Master Mechanic, Mr. B. S. Skates, and the Ass't M. M., Mr. R. H. Briggs, with both of whom we had quite a lengthy conversation concerning our organization, its aims and objects. We wish to remark here, that it is a significant fact that every master mechanic and the foreman of every machine shop we have yet visited, is favorable to the Machinists and Blacksmiths' Association of North America, and invariably express themselves in favor of our organization, if we have no connection with any foreign trades

union. They do not want any trade union in this country but an American trade union. They say openly they will never submit to the dictates of any foreign trades union, particularly the Amalgamated Society of England. They say when these men come here, if they want an association for the advancement of the interests of their trades, let them have an association which had its birth upon this side of the two oceans, and whose laws are made in America, and adapted to the institutions of this country. In all this, their views coincide exactly with ours. We believe in an American institution, one that will admit to membership good men from all countries, and just so long as men who come here to make a livelihood in this country, will insist on being clannish, and eternally complain about things not being so good in this country as they are in the country they left in disgust, and in the hope of bettering their condition, just so long they must not expect the good will of the mechanics of America, or their employers. However, we find very few of them in this part of the country. Now and then we find an "Umble Hamalgamator," who is ever ready to tell us that the mechanics of America are not capable of building up an organization such as the "Hamalgamated Society." What a pity that the mechanics of this country should have less brains than these malcontents who have left

a country, the institutions of which they became dissatisfied with. In 1776 they tried hard to establish their institutions in this country. In that attempt they were severely snubbed. They were taught a lesson they should not so soon forget. They should at least understand that if the people of this country at that time refused to put on the yoke, the mechanics to-day are not ready to subscribe to something similar to that which caused Americans to make a teapot of Boston Harbor. The articles which appeared in the Journal from time to time upon this question, have received the endorsement of every employer with whom we have yet come in contact.

We have somewhat deviated from the thread of our narrative. Speaking of Mr. B. S. Skates, M. M. of the M. & O. R. R., we found in him a man of no ordinary mechanical ability. He is a thorough mechanic, one who has worked over thirty years at his trade, and one well qualified for the position he holds. The men under his supervision are more than pleased with their M. M. Every man strives hard to do his whole duty. Mr. R. H. Briggs, the Ass't M. M., is a first-class mechanic in every respect. He has the good will of every man under his supervision. We are convinced that Mr. Skates showed good judgment and sound practical sense, in the selection he has made for his Ass't M. M.

In the evening we organized M. & B. U. No. 1, of Alabama, with the following as charter members:

John D. Lining, R. McDougall, Richard Walker, P. F. Tiernay, J. Murphy, R. Erskine, Jno. Atkinson, W. L. Halliwell, H. Bercant, Jno. Clark, J. P. H. Cederberg, P. F. Smith, O. P. Roselle, J. H. Bedson, J. F. Scott, R. Johnson, T. Barrett, D. O. Smith, E. Haley, J. T. Connolly, T. W. Nichols, H. J. Cox, G. W. Spicer, Geo. W. Murray.

We bespeak for this organization a bright future. Our members throughout the organization will no doubt notice among the list some veterans in the cause. Too much credit can not be given to Brothers Walker, Atkinson and McDougal for their untiring energy and zeal, and for their labors to establish what is now a living reality—an association of our fellow craftsmen in Whistler, Alabama. We desire especially to thank Brothers McDougal, Atkinson and Walker for favors received at their hands. We promise to reciprocate should ever an opportunity present itself. We also thank each and all of our brothers for the interest manifested in our behalf, and bid them God speed in their noble undertaking.

MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, }  
MAY 18, 1871. }

After eighteen hours ride from Mobile, by boat and rail combined, we finally landed in the Capital; a city, without exception, the prettiest of its size we have ever seen. Beautiful flowers, trees, and all kinds of shrubbery fill every garden and ornament every street. We were here

but a short time, when duty whispered in our ear to move toward the machine shops, and see what could be done toward organizing our fellow craftsmen of Montgomery. We first visited the M. & W. R. R. Shop. We saw the Master Mechanic, Mr. John McVey, and made our mission known to him. He being a thorough mechanic himself, readily acquiesced in the proposition to organize the machinists and blacksmiths of Montgomery, and was willing to do anything in his power that would tend to elevate the mechanic and better his condition. He introduced us to Brother James D. Callendine, who kindly volunteered to act as escort and show us the different shops. In visiting the M. & M. R. R. Shop, we were very agreeably entertained by the worthy and efficient Master Mechanic, Mr. James McFarland, who, like Mr. McVey, was anxious that the men under his supervision should have an association for the advancement of their interests as mechanics. In the evening we held a meeting, which resulted in organizing M. & B. U. No. 2 of Alabama, with the following as Charter Members:

J. D. Callendine, R. A. Bridges, Herman Bellingrath, R. D. Riley, William Cooper, B. McAdams, W. H. Ferrer, E. J. Pike, J. J. Blackman, Joseph Fratrice, Peter McNiff, George A. Mebane, E. G. Pike.

There are a great many good mechanics and men of good sound principle in this city, and we may therefore expect to see No. 2 of Alabama second to none in the organization.

Much credit is due Mr. Casey, a member of the Iron Moulders Union, a gentleman who has endeared himself to every member of their organization by his untiring energy and zeal in the good cause. He has for many years preached the gospel of unity among his fellow craftsmen of America, and many and many a time, and many a recreant machinist and blacksmith, particularly of these fellows who are eternally whining about their fellow craftsmen, saying they will not stick, and that it is no use trying to do anything for them, has been made to wince under the scorching rays of the gospel of truth preached by this good man. We cannot help but congratulate the Iron Moulders Union upon being able to produce such men, and this is one of the reasons why their organization has made such progress.

We also met with Brother Ralph Lord, a member of No. 4 of Indiana. Her sons are scattered all over this country, and they are doing a good work.

To-night we start for Selma, Ala., where we expect to form another Union.

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SELMA, ALA., May 20, 1871.

This town is located about fifty miles west of Montgomery, and similar to the latter in point of shrubbery and beautiful trees which ornament every avenue and public street. There are three machine shops here—

two railroad and one private shop. They employ at present about twenty-five machinists and blacksmiths. The first shop we visited, we formed the acquaintance of the gentlemanly Master Mechanic of the S. R. & D. R. R., Mr. H. G. Maynes, whose reputation as a first-class mechanic is well established—not only in Alabama, but throughout the western country. We are sure the interest of the company was not overlooked in this selection and appointment of Master Mechanic. The Assistant Master Mechanic, Mr. E. H. Campbell, is a gentleman for whom we entertain the very highest opinion, both as a gentleman and a mechanic. We are sure Mr. Maynes showed good judgment and displayed considerable mechanical ingenuity in appointing Mr. Campbell to the position he so ably fills. The men are well pleased with these officers, and as a natural consequence do much more work than if they had tyrannical and overbearing men to work for.

Our next shop was the S. & M. R. R. shop, Mr. E. M. Smith, Master Mechanic. We found in him a man in every sense of the word, and a mechanic of no ordinary ability. We found him social and agreeable, and a man very much interested in any thing that will tend to make mechanics better workmen and better their condition and advance their interests, morally, socially and financially. Altogether, we have been

treated as well while visiting the shops in this city as ever we have been anywhere. In the evening we organized M. and B. U. No. 3 of Alabama, with the following as charter members:

|                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| Wm. Walsh,      | J. W. Fields,   |
| E. T. Durrell,  | P. J. McNamara, |
| W. G. Stanford, | Edward Higgins, |
| M. Monaghan,    | H. S. Shaw.     |

These are all good and true men. We must not forget Brother E. T. Durrell, for the very pleasant drive through this city and the surrounding country. Our brothers at Reading, Pennsylvania, will be pleased to hear of his having fallen in line and marching hand-in-hand with them in their efforts to better the condition of their fellow-craftsmen.

#### DALTON, GA., MAY 26.

As we are compelled to wait a few moments—(14 hours)—on the train to take us to Knoxville, Tenn., we will employ our time as profitably as we can. There being no machine shops in this burgh, we cannot organize a Union for want of material.

After organizing No. 3 of Alabama, at Selma, we returned to Montgomery, and by request of a large number of leading citizens of this city, we consented to address a public meeting on Tuesday evening, May 23. The following gentlemen were among the most prominent who assisted in getting up the meeting:

Gen. James Clanton, Col. Joseph Hodgson, Capt. Reuben Thomas, J. R.

Montgomery, Asst. M. M. W. R. R. of Ala. James McFarland, M. M. of M. & M. R. R. John McVey, M. M. of W. R. R. of Ala., and James McCann, M. M. of M. and E. R. R. We assure our members that our association has no warmer friends anywhere in the country. We highly appreciate their labors in our behalf, and consider ourself under many obligations to them for favors while in their midst. We only hope that they may never have cause to regret the advent of our association among them. These men see the great necessity for our organization. At the meeting, Gen. Clanton spoke. He pointed out the great good to be derived through organization, and even said that Alabama must look to the iron workers of the country to develop her resources, and if she gave them proper encouragement, she could be made one of the most prosperous States in the Union. Her coal and iron mines were inexhaustible, and in quality inferior to none in the world. He closed with a stirring appeal to the Machinists and Blacksmiths to rally around the banner of the International Union of North America. We then addressed the meeting, after which Colonel Hodgson was loudly called for. He came to the front and made an able and eloquent speech in behalf of our association. He urged that every good machinist and blacksmith in the land connect himself with our organization. He

hoped that our organization would continue to teach the mechanic arts. He attributed the superiority in power of one nation over another to superior mechanical knowledge, and cited numerous instances where one nation had been humbled by another, where mechanical knowledge had been neglected by the one and encouraged by the other. He hoped that this country would not be behind in affording her mechanics every facility for acquiring mechanical knowledge.

Thus closed one of the most enthusiastic meetings of our trades we have ever had the pleasure of witnessing. We shall not soon forget the kind treatment received at the hands of the people of Montgomery. We desire especially to thank Mr. John McVey, M. M., J. R. Montgomery, assistant M. M., and G. J. Foreacre, Superintendent W. R. R. of Alabama.

On Wednesday morning we set out for Atlanta, Ga., where we found business very dull. We set out soliciting subscribers for the *Journal*, and in about three hours we succeeded in getting 32. In the evening we held a meeting, and with the assistance of the following Brothers succeeded in organizing M. and B. U. No. 1, of Ga., Henry Haney, L. P. King, H. J. McNew, Bernard Haney, Albert H. Deihl, W. L. Parker, Jacob Weaver.

Altho' small in numbers, yet this

Union bids fair to become one of the strongest in the South. The men who compose it are all men of sterling integrity. We never saw a body of men anywhere in whom we could place more reliance than we can in the members of No. 1 of Ga. We bid them a God-speed in their new field of labor.

We should have gone through several other Southern States, but the weather is getting to be too much for snow birds. So you see we are now on the wing for Lake Erie, feeling highly pleased with our Southern trip, as we have succeeded in organizing a Union in every place of any importance which we have visited. In our next we will report the state of affairs in Knoxville, Tenn., the home of No. 4.

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KNOXVILLE, TENN., }  
May 28, 1871. }

Upon our arrival at this place we were met at the depot by a delegation of the brothers of No. 4 of Tenn. We were somewhat amused at seeing them rally around a man of some fifty summers, whose locks were as white as the falling snow, under the impression that he was the President of the International Union. From our reputation and standing in the organization they judged that we were a man somewhat advanced in years. After a close inspection of the passengers who got off the train, their eyes fell upon the old gentleman re-

ferred to, a council of war was held, which lasted about two minutes, when it was agreed to make a charge on the man, feeling confident that he was the man they were seeking.

As the column moved forward and was about to make a raid on the individual they had elected President of the I. U., we stepped forward, and clapping our hand upon the shoulder of one who was about to seize the old man—and just in time to prevent another Ku Klux outrage—we cried out “Halt!” and told them that probably we were the man they were looking for. After making ourself known, in less time than it takes to write this, our baggage was seized, and we were a prisoner in the hands of the brothers of No. 4. Shortly after getting the dust knocked off, a vehicle was brought into requisition, and in a few moments we found ourselves upon the Fair Ground, and in the large and elegant hall of the Mechanical Exposition. The fine display of machinery and fine arts reflected not only honor and credit upon the mechanics of Tennessee, but it adds credit to the mechanics of the whole country. Brother Joseph H. Shepherd, President of the M. & B. U. No. 4 of Tenn., served in the capacity of Grand Marshal of a vast body of mechanics who turned out in a body to attend the Exposition. In the evening we held a meeting in the German Theater. After the speak-

ing all hands partook of a splendid repast which had been prepared behind the scenes during the speaking. A brass band was brought into requisition, composed chiefly by the members of our association. The music was splendid, and helped considerably to enliven the audience. Our brothers who are members of the band we are sure had on a good pressure—brother D. C. Muncy in particular. We predict for him, in the musical arena, a name that time will not erase. We are certain if a pressure gauge had been attached to his instrument, it would have indicated at least 60 lbs. to the square inch. Keep at it, Brother Muncy, fame awaits thee at no distant day.

After the inner man had been supplied, our members adjourned to their hall, where we spoke to them upon matters which were of interest only to members of our association. We were not only well pleased but proud to find, in proportion to their number, one of the best unions in the organization. Albany, N. Y., will hear of a Knoxvillean on the floor of the I. U. at the next Convention. We would like very much to publish the names of all the members, but as we remember but a few we will publish what we do remember. We assure our members throughout the organization that the interest of the organization is safe in the hands of such men as Joseph H. Shepherd,

Malcolm Grant, John Grant, James Campbell, J. W. Fisk, E. B. Manns and D. C. Muney.

The men are very much pleased with their worthy and efficient master mechanic Eli Hixon, also Benjamin Simcox, asst. M. M.

We leave the brothers with many wishes for their future success and prosperity. We return thanks to the brothers for favors extended. We also thank Mr. Eli Hixon, M. M., for the interest manifested in our behalf. In a few moments we will be on the train for Nashville, Tenn., where we expect to offer a prayer or two over the carcass of a defunct union—a union which met with an ignominious death last winter. We will not, however, undertake to resurrect this union, as the stigma attached to it is bad. We shall do what we can to organize a new union, on a better basis and with honest men. We shall give the particulars in our next.

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NASHVILLE, TENN., May 29, 1871.

We reached this city about half-past three o'clock this morning, feeling rather doubtful as to the result of our visit. However, after breakfast, we started out for the N. & C. R. R. Shop.

Upon our arrival at the shop we were informed that the men had been on a strike nearly a month against a reduction of wages. A short time ago these same men plundered the

coffers of the Union and finally succeeded in killing it, and now they are reaping a reward for their villany. We would give the names of every one of these men who participated in the robbery, if it was not that we are convinced that some of them were lead to do what has forever disgraced them in the eyes of their fellow craftsmen of this country, through the influence of some scoundrels who are fit subjects for the gallows.

Every Union throughout the country is hereby cautioned not to admit to membership, or receive to fellowship, any machinist (thank God, the blacksmiths of Nashville could not be bought for the paltry sum of [\$4 00,] four dollars,) hailing from Nashville, without a card from the M. & B. U. No. 2 of Tenn., to show that he is not among the pack of thieves who plundered the Treasury of No. 3. Upon investigation we found that three or four had gone to work for the reduction, which is about fifty cents per day below starvation prices.

Upon close investigation we found that there was no unity among the men in this shop whatever. The Amalgamated men were pulling one way; and the thieves who plundered the Treasury of No. 3 were pulling another, and the dead-beats on the trade were pulling another way. Altogether, it is the worst shop we have ever seen. If we carried on a shop, and the men acted as these men did,

we would not give them fifty cents per day. Hence, the wages that are being paid to the men in this shop are no criterion for any other shop to go by. And, so long as the men in this shop act as they have been acting, we are not afraid to put up any Union shop in the country, with but half as many men, against this shop, both in quantity and in quality of work to be performed; and we will bet our bottom dollar that the Union shop turns out better work, and more of it, than the N. & C. R. R. Shop. We cannot blame the officers of the road for reducing the wages of these men, until they do better than they have been doing. The Company discharged a great many of them, and would not have them, even at the reduction. Seeing this state of affairs we became satisfied, to our hearts content, that there was no material in this shop for a Machinists and Blacksmiths' Union, so we left in disgust for another and better part of the city. The first man we found was Brother Dougherty, who was ready and willing, as ever, to lend a helping hand in pushing along the good work. Our time being very short, we saw his Honor, the Mayor of Nashville, who very kindly gave us the use of the Council Chamber for a public meeting. Brother Dougherty very soon got a horse and carriage, and in a short time the men in the different shops were notified of the meeting. We had a very

good attendance for the short notice. After the speaking, M. & B. U. No. 2 of Tennessee was organized, with the following as Charter Members:

James H. Dougherty, M. W. Burke, P. H. Curran, Frederick Higham, G. W. Stewart, J. H. Burke, H. W. Pringle, Martin Barrett, J. W. Johnson, T. O'Connell, Alex. Young.

So you see Nashville is again marching under the banner of the International Union, and, thank God, the men who compose the Association are all honest men—men in whom we have every confidence.

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**Rejected.**

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We are in receipt of an abortive production from the pen of an ass who subscribes himself "An Abject Slave and a Member of the Hamalgamated Society of England." It is similar in tone and from the same source that the other article came, which appeared in the April number, and which was written at the instigation of a puny squad located at Rochester, N. Y. This we infer as the gentleman who wrote the article signed himself Secretary.

The columns of the Journal shall always be open to a fair and free discussion of any subject pertaining to the interest of our trades or to the readers of the Journal. But we are not ready yet to allow the columns of the Journal to be prostituted to a personal warfare simply to satisfy the desires of the enemies of our cause, and who are seeking the destruction

of our organization. In the April number we invited these men to show wherein their organization was better than ours, and in so doing we threw the columns of the Journal open to them. If they are not satisfied let them apply some other remedy. *Componere lites.*

### Brevities.

#### NO. 1 OF MISSISSIPPI.

In proportion to the number of machinists and blacksmiths employed in the different localities throughout the country, this Union has a larger list of subscribers for our monthly Journal than any other locality. We give the figures in order that other localities may know what they have yet to do if they wish to compete with them. We are also requested by the members of No. 1, to announce, through the Journal, that they challenge any other locality or Union in this country to beat their figures. There are employed in this place about thirty machinists and blacksmiths. The Union has forty-two members, all of whom are in good standing, and a subscription for the Journal of fifty-five. *Adaces fortuna juvat.*

#### SPECIAL NOTICE TO CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES.

The Corresponding Secretaries of the various Unions throughout the continent will, immediately after the election of officers, send in the name and address in full of the Corresponding Secretary elect, for the term commencing July 1st, 1871, as we wish to issue a list of Secretaries for the use of the different Unions, immediately upon the commencement of the next term. All Unions that have not already done so, will immediately send the name of some suitable Brother to be appointed Deputy President I. U.

#### UNIONS ORGANIZED SINCE MARCH 1ST, 1871. MARCH.

No. 7 of Ind., Richmond, by Deputy President of No. 4 of Ind., R. P. Craft; No. 4 of Tenn., Knoxville, by Special Deputy President, Malcolm Grant; No. 24 of N. Y., Lockport, and No. 25 of N. Y., New York City, by the President of the International Union.

#### APRIL.

No. 16 of Tenn., Memphis, by the President of the International Union.

#### MAY.

No. 1 of Ontario, Toronto, by Deputy President Samuel Peters, No. 5 of N. Y.; No. 2 of Miss., Vicksburg; No. 1 of La., New Orleans; No. 2 of La., Algiers; No. 1 of Ala., Whistler; No. 2 of Ala., Montgomery; No. 3 of Ala., Selma; No. 1 of Ga., Atlanta; No. 2 of Tenn., Nashville, by the President of the International Union.

#### BADGES.

We now have a large supply of badges on hand, which we are prepared to furnish to members, either as premiums for the Journal, or, for \$1.00 in cash.

#### THE PRINTER, NOT THE EDITOR.

The blame for the non-appearance of so many Corresponding Secretaries' reports lies entirely with our printer, who, after getting enough matter to fill the Journal, proceeded at once (without any regard for the reports), to printing it, after which it would have been a difficult job, involving both time and expense to have changed it. He will never do it again.

#### INDUCEMENTS.

Any member sending us a list of eight subscribers, accompanied by \$8.00, will receive a beautiful M. and B. badge. The persons sending us a list of twenty-five subscribers will receive a group photograph of the delegates of the late I. U. Convention, in a neat frame, 16x20 inches. The Union sending us a list of fifty subscribers shall receive a large copy of the group photograph in a magnificent frame 20x26. All those who wish to receive any of the above

prizes hereafter *must send in the requisite number at one time*, as we have not the time to spare to keep the accounts of so many who are now competing for these prizes.

NOTICE TO SUBORDINATE UNIONS.

We are daily in receipt of letters from Unions in various parts of the country, requesting the President of the I. U. to pay them a visit on his lecture tour. We ask the kind indulgence of our brothers, at least for the present, as we think we can employ our time in a no more profitable manner for the organization than by visiting localities where at present we have no Unions. So far we have succeeded in establishing an association in every place we have visited for that purpose. Our next trip shall be through the Western States. We hope, therefore, that our brothers throughout the West will open a correspondence with every locality of any importance, preparatory to our visit. We also promise to pay each Union a visit, should we come any where within one hundred miles of them. Those of our Unions that are so persistent in their solicitations to have us visit them should bear in mind that we are paying our own expenses, and that this trip is not costing the I. U. one cent; and for the information of those brothers who are so anxious to know who it is that is paying our expenses, we would most respectfully refer them to the Monthly Report of the President of the I. U., as published in our Monthly Journal, which we think will satisfy them that we are paying our own expenses.

REPORTS OF CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES.

During the present term, a great many Corresponding Secretaries have been very negligent in their duty. Quite a number of them have very seldom reported, while others have been very dilatory in reporting as specified in article VII, section 2, first paragraph Subordinate Constitution. We earnestly hope that the Secretaries elected for the ensuing term will be more prompt, and that they will at least report the state of trade, rate of wages, number of vacancies

and number out of employment. Such reports would be more acceptable than a long-winded report with nothing of interest in it. If the Secretaries have any surplus gas they want to get rid of, let them write something of interest to be put under the head of General Correspondence.

OUR MONTHLY JOURNAL.

We thank our friends for the very many encouraging letters in behalf of the Journal. We desire particularly to thank those by whose efforts the subscription list was increased over 600 during the last month. Much credit is due the following brothers, who have alone sent in nearly one-sixth of all the subscribers on our books: Frank Raymond and Wm. F. Upright, of Syracuse, N. Y.; Anderson Africa, of Meadville, Pa.; L. F. Seiler, of Rochester, N. Y.; Rufus B. Thorn, of Amboy, Ill.; Peter Cullen, of Water Valley, Miss.; E. A. Williams, of Milwaukee, Wis.; W. D. Stewart, of Oswego, N. Y.; Jas. McGrath, Albany, N. Y.; John M. Brown, Renovo, Pa.; Joseph Murphy, of Yonkers, N. Y., and G. T. Gray, of Detroit, Mich. Quite a number of other men have done very well and we appreciate their labors and hope they will continue in the good work. One or two localities, from where we expected a list of at least 400, have done comparatively nothing. We hope they will see the great necessity of straining every nerve to still further increase the circulation of our organ.

LAI D OVER FOR WANT OF SPACE.

A communication from Mr. Chas. Wilson, G. C. E. of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, which will appear in our next. We ask, is Brother Wilson afraid to carry on the discussion through the columns of the journal of which he is editor.

A LACK OF EDITORIAL COURTESY.

We have for some time sent our Journal, as an exchange, to Mr. Chas. Wilson, editor of the Locomotive Engineers' Journal. So far we have looked in vain for a notice of it through the columns of their Journal *Intus valde defendus*.

THE IRON MOLDERS' INTERNATIONAL  
JOURNAL.

Our file of exchanges is graced by the neat and spicy little Journal of the Iron Molders' International Union, edited by Wm. Saffin, President of the association, and one of the most earnest workers in the ranks of labor in this country. Keep at it Brother Saffin, you are doing a good work.

## COOPERS' INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL.

This Journal contains thirty-two pages of interesting and instructive reading matter, and is one of the most ably edited monthly publications in the country. This Journal should not only be in the hands of every Cooper, but in the hands of every man interested in the great labor revolution of this country. Mr. M. A. Foran, the editor, and President of the Coopers' International Union, is one of the ablest labor reformers in America. Under his administration, and through his wisdom, perseverance and care, the association, organized but one year ago, to-day stands in the front ranks of the labor associations of this country. Over one hundred subordinate unions have been organized in the short space of one year—something without a parallel in the history of trades unions.

## LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS' JOURNAL.

This is another welcome visitor to our exchange table. It is one of the largest publications of the kind in the country. It is neatly gotten up, and very ably edited by Mr. Chas. Wilson, Grand Chief Engineer of the Brotherhood. To him, more than any other man, can be attributed the growth, prosperity and present strength of the association. We wish him unbounded success in his efforts to elevate, in the moral, social and intellectual scale, the locomotive engineers of America.

Any hard steel tool, says the *Boston Journal of Chemistry*, will cut glass with great facility when kept freely wet in camphor dissolved in turpentine. The ragged edges of glass vessels may also be thus easily smoothed by a flat file.

## General Correspondence.

[For *Machinists and Blacksmiths' Journal*.]

There can be no doubt in the mind of any rational and intelligent man, that one of the most stupendous reforms the world has ever yet witnessed, is, at no distant day, to arrest the general attention. "Power is creeping from the many to the few," is an adage quite too old for my recollection of its origin. This is more perceptible in the old than in the new world. It is asserted that in England there are less than one in one thousand of the people, who have any interest whatever in the soil of that country in the form of ownership, and the question is now assuming, under J. Stuart Mill, John Bright and the Duke of Argyll, such proportions as to command considerable attention, not only at home, but throughout Christendom. The *New York Times*, one of the ablest of American papers, introduces the subject to its readers under the head of the "*Warfare of Classes*,"—careless, or neglectful, or heedless of the fact that few men in England are more richly endowed in land than the men who are most prominently connected with the leadership in this great and important reform. The *Times* assumes in fact, if not in words, that the movement in favor of land reform in England, and the Communist idea, now just crushed out of France—but crushed only to rise again, and ultimately to triumph, are identical. This we apprehend to be an error. The Communists hold to the doctrine that land, and water, and air, the sunshine and the rain, were created for no man's monopoly. That of each of these, each human being has a God-given right to enough to sustain his life and keep him comfortably distant from want and misery, and that those who now monopolize the land, are but enemies of their fellow man. We will neither commend nor condemn the doctrine at this point. It has many men of intelligence and powerful intellect to sustain it, but they are evidently too hasty and positive in their conclusions and actions. The world is not ready for so great a reform. The world was not made in a day, nor will its old notions be reformed in a day. The public mind has to be educated to new ideas before old ones begin to wither and decay.

In England, the doctrine of the Land Reformers is, that land, like water, or corporation franchises, can only be appropriated by consent of society, and that society has

the right of revoking its consent at any time, on giving a fair compensation for the interests that have grown up on the land.

That such an idea, carried to its full fruition, would benefit millions of people in England, where, as we have said, the soil is all owned by less than one in one thousand, and where, again, *less* than one third of even these few land owners are in possession of more than two-thirds of the kingdom, there cannot be a shadow of doubt.

In America, where, as wealth increases in the hands of the few, the land of the country is gradually becoming monopolised, and where, again, in less than one hundred years, if a reform is not enacted in regard to the possession of real estate, not one man in five hundred of our entire population will own an inch of real estate, it is plain to be seen that our future is no better than England's present. But the fault here is ownership without *occupancy*—a speculative ownership—which mildews and blights every community where non-resident ownership prevails. This gigantic evil can be reached and remedied. It may be difficult to make a change in the Eastern States, which are already becoming, as England has, one vast forest, under the increasing ownership of the few. Rhode Island is already called "Sprague's Farm," and it is said that of all his vast possessions there he only mows about 800 acres annually! The balance is pasture, and woods, and tillage. What crimes and sorrows have not been entailed already in the State of New York by the old manorial titles. But these are as nothing to what is to come if the working people of this country do not awake to the importance of this question. Nor can they be too soon. Every hour that goes by without a voice raised upon this question is an hour lost at a critical moment, and forever lost. More anon.

GRAY BEARD.

NEW YORK CITY, May, 1871.

MR. EDITOR: I wish to appeal to our sister Unions in regard to a subject which has until now received but little attention. It is the necessity and importance of uniting with us our German fellow workmen throughout the land. The reason why a great majority of them decline to join us, is their imperfect knowledge of the English language, rendering it difficult to give them a true idea of our organization and its benefits, they also being unable to assist in the transaction of business, and to guard and defend their interests and opinions. There is only one way to remove this ob-

stacle, viz: By establishing German Unions wherever a sufficient number of German M's and B's are employed. No. 23 of New York gives a striking example of the correctness and truth of the above; the members who would otherwise only be a dead weight to us, are now active and earnest workers for our just cause, and No. 23 will never stand in any way behind other Unions. Therefore I call upon our sister Unions, and upon every member of them, especially the Germans, to use all means in their power, and to leave no stone unturned until they have succeeded in organizing German Unions. I then warrant, those who might, by chance, be a great hindrance to the achievement of our plans, to become true and unflinching Union men, and prove to be the firmest and most reliable corner stone of our organization.

RICHARD BREUL.

## Miscellaneous.

### "Casabianca," the Steadfast Mule.

The mule stood on the steamboat deck,  
The land he would not tread;  
They pulled the halter round his neck  
And cracked him o'er the head:

But obstinate and braced he stood,  
As born the scene to rule,  
A creature of the hold-back brood,  
A stubborn, steadfast mule.

They cursed and swore—he would not go  
Until he felt inclined;  
And though they thundered blow on blow,  
He altered not his mind.

The deck-hand to the shore complained,  
"The varmint's bound to stay!"  
And still upon the critter's hide  
The sounding lash made play.

His master from the shore replied,  
"The boat's about to sail!"  
As other means in vain you've tried,  
Suppose you twist his tail—

"It's likely that will make him land!"  
The deck-hand, brave, though pale,  
The nearer drew, with outstretched hand,  
To make the twist avail.

There came a kick of thunder sound!  
The deck-hand—where was he?  
Ask of the waves that far around  
Beheld him in the sea!

A moment not a voice was heard,  
But winked the mule his eye,  
As if to ask, to him occurred,  
"Now how was that for high?"

"Just cut his throat!" the captain roared,  
And end the cussed brute!"  
But the noblest soul that perished there  
Was he who tried to do't!

**We Will be Something Yet.**

— — — — —  
 The selfish world may do us wrong  
 And coldly turn away,  
 And all the friends we dearly love  
 Refuse with us to stay:  
 But that shall never bind your heart,  
 Nor cause you to forget  
 That we've a calling to fulfill;  
 We may be something yet.

Oh, Brothers! If in future you are spurned,  
 By friends whom you now greet,  
 And the fond hopes that all are ours,  
 Lay bleeding at our feet,  
 If bitter foes in hosts arise  
 And your lone path beset,  
 Oh, still pursue the path of right;  
 We will be something yet!

The silken bands of faith may lie,  
 Discarded at your feet,  
 And cold and scorn may rest  
 On many a face you meet,  
 But that shall never bind your heart,  
 Nor cause you to forget  
 That you've a mission to fulfill,  
 You will be something yet.

F. J. FLATHWELL.

Louisville, Ky., May, 1871.

**Reports of Officers.****Report of the President of the International Union of M. & B. of N. A.**

*To all Unions under the jurisdiction of the  
 International Union:*

The following were the Receipts and  
 Disbursements for the month ending May  
 31st, 1871:

**RECEIPTS.**

|        |                    |            |         |
|--------|--------------------|------------|---------|
| May 2. | Amboy Ill.,        | sub. Jour. | \$28 00 |
| " 3.   | Indianapolis, Ind. | "          | 8 50    |
| " 3.   | Rochester, N. Y.   | "          | 8 00    |
| " 5.   | Milwaukee, Wis.    | "          | 1 00    |
| " 6.   | Cleveland, O.      | "          | 1 50    |
| " 8.   | New York City,     | "          | 8 50    |
| " 8.   | Reading, Pa.       | "          | 1 50    |
| " 9.   | Albany, N. Y.      | "          | 33 00   |
| " 9.   | Lockport, N. Y.    | "          | 3 00    |
| " 11.  | Richmond, Ind.,    | "          | 1 00    |
| " 11.  | Water Valley,      | "          | 1 00    |
| " 12.  | Rochester, N. Y.   | "          | 3 00    |

|         |                       |            |       |
|---------|-----------------------|------------|-------|
| May 15. | Cleveland, O.,        | sub. Jour. | 1 00  |
| " 16.   | Altoona, Pa.,         | "          | 1 00  |
| " 18.   | Albany, N. Y.,        | "          | 4 00  |
| " 18.   | Buffalo, N. Y.,       | "          | 1 00  |
| " 19.   | Rochester, N. Y.      | "          | 4 00  |
| " 19.   | Milwaukee, Wis.       | "          | 2 00  |
| " 20.   | Albany, N. Y.,        | "          | 1 00  |
| " 22.   | Syracuse, N. Y.,      | "          | 10 00 |
| " 22.   | Detroit, Mich.,       | "          | 8 00  |
| " 22.   | E. Saginaw,           | "          | 1 00  |
| " 22.   | Water Valley,         | "          | 1 00  |
| " 24.   | Yonkers, N. Y.,       | "          | 1 00  |
| " 24.   | Albany, N. Y.,        | "          | 19 00 |
| " 25.   | Lafayette, Ind.,      | "          | 1 00  |
| " 25.   | Jackson, Tenn.,       | "          | 10 00 |
| " 26.   | Buffalo, N. Y.,       | "          | 1 00  |
| " 27.   | New Orleans,          | "          | 1 00  |
| " 29.   | New Orleans,          | "          | 7 00  |
| " 31.   | Louisville, Ky.,      | "          | 40 00 |
| " 31.   | Water Valley,         | "          | 15 00 |
| " 31.   | Jackson, Tenn.,       | "          | 4 00  |
| " 31.   | Memphis,              | "          | 6 00  |
| " 31.   | Salem, Ala.           | "          | 13 00 |
| " 31.   | Whistler, Ala.,       | "          | 18 00 |
| " 31.   | Atlanta, Ga.,         | "          | 1 00  |
| " 31.   | Knoxville, Tenn.      | "          | 5 00  |
| " 19.   | Rochester, N. Y.,     | 1 Badge,   | 1 00  |
| " 26.   | Baldwinsville, N. Y., | copy       |       |
|         | Proceedings,          |            | 25    |
| " 31.   | Card, D. F. Keating,  |            | 60    |

Total..... 275 85

**DISBURSEMENTS.**

|        |                            |        |
|--------|----------------------------|--------|
| May 3. | Money order.....           | \$ 25  |
| " 9.   | Postage stamps.....        | 4 00   |
| " 9.   | Express on money package   | 50     |
| " 9.   | Wrapping paper.....        | 50     |
| " 10.  | 3,000 Journals.....        | 147 00 |
| " 15   | Telegraph dispatch, Mobile | 2 50   |
| " 18   | 1,000 envelopes.....       | 4 00   |
| " 20   | Wrapping paper.....        | 1 50   |
| " 22   | Postage stamps.....        | 2 00   |
| " 26.  | Badges.....                | 55 00  |
| " 26.  | Express on badges.....     | 1 00   |
| " 27.  | Premiums.....              | 31 75  |
| " 31.  | Advertising.....           | 3 90   |
| " 31.  | Stationery and postage.... | 3 60   |
| " 31.  | Telegraphing.....          | 4 25   |
| " 31.  | Two quires paper.....      | 1 00   |
| " 31.  | Expressage.....            | 2 00   |
| " 31.  | Clerk's salary, two mo.... | 150 00 |
| " 31.  | Office rent, two mo.....   | 12 00  |

Total.....\$426 75

JOHN FEHRENBATCH,

*President I. U.*

**Treasury Department.**

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., June 1, 1871.

*To the Pres. of the I. U. of M. & B. of N. A.*

The following were the Receipts at this Department for the month ending May 31, 1871:

|            |                                            |         |
|------------|--------------------------------------------|---------|
| May 18.    | From No. 2 of Iowa (for "Lodge Books").... | \$11 00 |
| " 25.      | From No. 4 of Indiana..                    | 57 70   |
| Total..... |                                            | \$68 70 |

**Insurance Department.**

|                                          |                                                                           |          |
|------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| May 22.                                  | From Wm. F. Upright,<br>(Contributions on death<br>of Scott Davenport)... | \$100 00 |
| F. P. McFEELY,<br><i>Treasurer I. U.</i> |                                                                           |          |

**Secretary's Report.**

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT, }  
SYRACUSE, June 1, 1871. }

*To the Officers and Members of the International and Subordinate Unions of Machinists and Blacksmiths of North America.*

The Receipts and Disbursements at this Department for the month ending May 31, 1871, were as follows:

**RECEIPTS FOR MEMBERSHIP AND POLICY FEES.**

|                  |                                                       |         |
|------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| May 10.          | From Wm. Totton, No. 2 of Michigan, . . . . .         | \$4 00  |
| " 10.            | From Malcolm Grant, No. 4 of Tennessee, . . . . .     | 2 00    |
| " 22.            | From Wm. Totton, No. 2 of Michigan, . . . . .         | 4 00    |
| " 24.            | From J. M. Gleason, No. 17 of Pennsylvania, . . . . . | 2 00    |
| Total, . . . . . |                                                       | \$12 00 |

**DISBURSEMENTS.**

|                  |                                                     |         |
|------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|---------|
| May 1.           | To 100 Large Envelopes and Printing Return Address, | \$2 00  |
| " 1.             | To Legal Expenses, . . . . .                        | 1 50    |
| " 4.             | To a Letter Weigher, . . . . .                      | 50      |
| " 17.            | Paid W. S. Brandt Agent's Fees, . . . . .           | 1 20    |
| " 14.            | Paid W. H. Messenger Agt's Fees, . . . . .          | 4 00    |
| " 19.            | Postage Stamps, . . . . .                           | 1 00    |
| " 19.            | To One Day's Time, . . . . .                        | 3 00    |
| " 29.            | Postage Stamps, . . . . .                           | 50      |
| Total, . . . . . |                                                     | \$13 70 |

**RECEIPTS—BALANCE ON THE DEATH OF BRO UNDERDOWN.**

|                  |                                                      |        |
|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| May 8.           | From John C. France, Agt No. 1 of Wisconsin, . . .   | \$6 50 |
| " 8.             | From Francis A. Burgess, Agent No. 5 of Mass., . . . | 50     |
| Total, . . . . . |                                                      | \$7 00 |

**CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED UPON THE DEATH OF BROTHER SCOTT DAVENPORT.**

|                  |                                                     |          |
|------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|----------|
| May 1.           | From A. J. Malone, No. 4 of Indiana, . . . . .      | \$ 5 50  |
| " 2.             | From W. S. Bradt, No. 5 of New York, . . . . .      | 17 50    |
| " 3.             | From Jacob G. Evans, No. 23 of Pennsylvania, . . .  | 10 50    |
| " 3.             | From Alfred Milmine, No. 3 of Michigan, . . . . .   | 8 50     |
| " 3.             | From W. M. Walters, No. 16 of New York, . . . . .   | 4 25     |
| " 8.             | From John C. France, No. 1 of Wisconsin, . . . . .  | 23 25    |
| " 8.             | From George O. Barron, No. 9 of New York, . . . . . | 2 00     |
| " 17.            | From N. A. Vedder, No. 13 of New York, . . . . .    | 1 25     |
| " 17.            | From R. W. Cowell, No. 1 of Kentucky, . . . . .     | 1 00     |
| " 17.            | From George C. Clark, No. 7 of New York, . . . . .  | 23 50    |
| " 19.            | From J. W. Gardner, No. 3 of Ohio, . . . . .        | 8 25     |
| " 39.            | From F. A. Burgess, No. 5 of Massachusetts, . . .   | 50       |
| Total, . . . . . |                                                     | \$106 00 |

**DISBURSEMENTS.**

|                  |                             |          |
|------------------|-----------------------------|----------|
| May 1.           | Money Order, . . . . .      | \$ 10    |
| " 3.             | Money Orders, . . . . .     | 30       |
| " 3.             | Legal Expenses, . . . . .   | 2 75     |
| " 8.             | Money Orders, . . . . .     | 15       |
| " 14.            | Money Orders, . . . . .     | 25       |
| " 17.            | Money Orders, . . . . .     | 20       |
| " 19.            | Money Order, . . . . .      | 10       |
| " 19.            | Paid F. P. McFeely, Treas.  | 100 00   |
| " 19.            | Money Order for same, . . . | 50       |
| " 31.            | P'd F. P. McFeely, Treas.   | 27 40    |
| Total, . . . . . |                             | \$131 75 |

**CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED UPON THE DEATH OF BROTHER WILLIAM P. MIATT.**

|         |                                                 |         |
|---------|-------------------------------------------------|---------|
| May 15. | W. C. McKenzie, No. 1 of New York, . . . . .    | \$ 3 00 |
| " 17.   | George M. Morris, No. 22 of New York, . . . . . | 5 00    |
| " 17.   | John McLaughlin, No. 3 of New York, . . . . .   | 1 00    |
| " 17.   | J. I. Christian, No. 2 of New York, . . . . .   | 3 50    |

|                  |                                                       |          |
|------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| May 17.          | Thomas Collier, No. 9 of Indiana, . . . . .           | 1 50     |
| " 17.            | W. S. Bradt, No. 5 of N. Y. . . . .                   | 17 50    |
| " 22.            | W. H. Messenger, No. 3 of Pennsylvania, . . . . .     | 8 25     |
| " 22.            | James A. Trott, No. 2 of Iowa, . . . . .              | 13 25    |
| " 24.            | J. M. Gleason, No. 17 of Pennsylvania, . . . . .      | 2 75     |
| " 24.            | R. P. Bradford, No. 1 of Ohio, . . . . .              | 6 25     |
| " 29.            | Andrew Brown, No. 6 of Illinois, . . . . .            | 27 75    |
| " 29.            | Francis A. Burgess, No. 5 of Massachusetts, . . . . . | 10 75    |
| " 29.            | Alfred Milmine, No. 3 of Michigan, . . . . .          | 8 50     |
| " 29.            | W. M. Walters, No. 16 of New York, . . . . .          | 4 25     |
| Total, . . . . . |                                                       | \$113 25 |

## DISBURSEMENTS.

|                  |                                                  |          |
|------------------|--------------------------------------------------|----------|
| May 4.           | Printing Receipts and Notices of Death, . . . \$ | 2 00     |
| " 4.             | Postage Stamps, . . . . .                        | 2 50     |
| " 4.             | One Day's Time, . . . . .                        | 3 00     |
| " 4.             | Stationery, . . . . .                            | 75       |
| " 14.            | Money Order, . . . . .                           | 25       |
| " 17.            | Money Order, . . . . .                           | 30       |
| " 17.            | W. S. Bradt Expenses, . . .                      | 1 62     |
| " 22.            | Money Orders, . . . . .                          | 20       |
| " 24.            | Money Orders, . . . . .                          | 20       |
| " 24.            | Postage Stamps, . . . . .                        | 50       |
| " 29.            | Money Orders, . . . . .                          | 55       |
| " 31.            | P'd F. P. McFeely, Treas. . . . .                | 100 00   |
| Total, . . . . . |                                                  | \$111 87 |

Agents appointed during the month are as follows:

Michael McLaughlin, No. 1 of New York.  
 James Findley, No. 5 of New York.  
 David C. Ross, No. 24 of New York.

WM. F. UPRIGHT,

Secretary M. L. I. D. of M. & B. of N. A.

## State of Trade.

No. 2 of Tenn.—We met and organized on the 29, Mr. Fehrenbatch delivering an address and creating some life in the members. The following officers were elected: Jas. H. Dougherty, Prest; M. W. Burke, V. Prest; C. H. Curran, Rec. Sec; F. Higham, Cor. Sec; G. W. Stuart, Fin'l Sec; J. H. Burke, Treas; H. Pringle, Con; M. Barrett, Door Keeper. Votes of thanks were passed, to the Mayor for the use of the hall and to Mr. Fehrenbatch for his able address.

F. H., Cor. Sec,

No. 7 of N. Y. Trade D; rate of wages same as reported two months ago. Business committee have made no report yet. Union feeling is very good and on the increase, as you will see by the number initiated, and the meetings are very well attended. I notice in the last Journal that No. 1 of Ky. has the largest number of subscribers. We are glad to see them doing so well, but, notwithstanding, they must look well to their laurels, as we intend to get ahead if it lies in our power. For we think the enlarged monthly Journal is the only thing to build up our organization, so that it will be second to none on the continent, and we have perfect confidence in the ability of the President of the I. U. to make the Journal one of the best publications for the mechanic. We work hard to increase its circulation, and at the same time do not forget to swell our ranks, as you see by the following list, who were initiated during the month: John Bradley, Thos. Roman, Frederick Hirsch, Ch. Stork, Geo. Sherrick, Chas. Cline, Jos. Clare, Anthony Klein, Michael Richardson, machinists, and H. S. Robinson, app. machinist. On our first meeting night Wm. H. Vick joined by card, from No. 5 of N. Y. So you see our course is still upward and onward, and in a short time we expect to have every machinist and blacksmith in the city enrolled under the glorious banner of Union. No. 7 meets every Monday evening at Workmen's Assembly Rooms, on State street, at 7½ o'clock.

L. F. S., Cor. Sec.

No. 9 of Ind. Trade in this locality J M and B several. Wages about the same. There is not as good Union feeling in this city as I would like to see. There are a good many hands working at our trades that have not yet become aware of what our organization is, or what it is accomplishing, I am confident if they did, they would soon join with us, and make ours as strong as any of the others.

H. T., Cor. Sec.

No. 5 of Mass, Trade (E) B I M 5. The office of special cor. sec. was declared vacant on account of neglect of duty, and Francis A. Burgess (Waltham, Mass.) elected to serve in that capacity. I wish to caution Union men of one Henry Gerry, a fraud, of medium height, about 150 lbs weight, 26 years of age, light hair, eyes and mustache, who is on his travels, representing himself as a Union man, and successfully imposed on one of our members, secured a job by it, but did not keep it long, as he was soon found out.

N. B., Cor. Sec.

No. 9 of N. Y. Trade D; wages for machinists I H L to I E L, and for blacksmiths I H L to V T H. I am in hopes business will improve before long, so we can sing the old song of six and seven initiations every report. There is no reason why it should not be so, as we have a good field to work in yet, outside of the R. R. shops. Would to God the foolish few who remain outside could be taught the difference between daylight and darkness, justice and abuse, and that there would be more interest manifested in the smaller shops than there is, but I suppose it is the same in other places. The smaller the shops are the more reason why every one should be a member. I had the pleasure of visiting No. 7 of N. Y. at their last meeting. I was very glad to see them getting along so well, and wish them success in all their undertakings. I could not but admire the strictness and regularity with which they conformed to one of the rules of order, about members entering the meeting room, and would explain it in detail, if it were not for the fact that it would be revealing too much of our mode of doing business. They seem to be trying to live up to the lawhs the should. I dare say there are a number of Unions that don't.

F. R., *Cor. Sec.*

No. 1 of Wis. Trade D; wages range from I L to V T L for machinists, I L G to V L T for blacksmiths. We initiated Wm. Brown and Chas. Walds, machinists, during the past month. E. A. W., *Cor. Sec.*

No. 2 of Mich.: Trade I. Wages from I L T to V T H. Initiated, James H. Pound. I am happy to inform you that No. 2 has taken hold of the Insurance Department with a will. We have appointed a live man for agent, Brother William Totten, who has now forwarded to the Secretary a list of names, and before another term expires we expect to have every member of this Union a member of the Insurance Department. I believe this feature of our organization will be the means of still further increasing the strength of our order. It will bind the members in a still closer bond of brotherhood by the knowledge that if they should be struck down by the hand of death their families will be provided for. If in union there is strength (of which there can be no doubt), we would like to see every member of the order come out and show it by their actions, and not let cold selfishness keep them from this plain duty which they owe to themselves and to those who are near and dear to them.

G. T. G., *Cor. Sec.*

No. 1 of Tenn.: Trade I M B. Wages range from V L T to V I L for machinists, and from V E L to U L T for blacksmiths. Last week we held our first regular business meeting. We elected four candidates. We are rapidly gaining favor with those of our trades who heretofore have been slow to comprehend the advantages of our organization. Our employers also speak favorably of our organization, and encourage us to stand firm and united in our cause. Some have promised their support if we but follow the laws laid down for guidance, which we promise shall be done at all hazards. That you may know how we are regarded by them, I will mention an incident which occurred a few days ago. Our Ass't M. M. received a request from a Master Mechanic in Mississippi to send him four machinists. He called on the Union men at the shop to recommend or get the men for him. As it happened one of our brothers was out of employment only one day. He was brought forward, furnished with a pass and letter, and went on his way to Mississippi. We regard such matters as favorable, and will endeavor to merit such favors from our employers. The Journal is rapidly becoming a favorite among the workmen here, and ere long we hope to rank first among the largest lists of subscribers. We meet every Wednesday evening at Tunnel Hall, on Adams Street.

T. S. D., *Cor. Sec.*

No. 11 of Pa.: Trade E. Wages range from I T H to I L T. Initiated, Amos Hooker, machinist. Union No. 11 is getting along finely, and I hope will always be strong and firm for the good cause we are engaged in. We meet every Friday evening in Remack's Hall, Penn Street above Sixth.

D. A. K., *Cor. Sec.*

No. 1 of Ga.: Trade H. Wages from V L T to U T H for machinists and blacksmiths. The first regular meeting was held on Tuesday evening, May 30, when M. L. Collier was initiated, and the following officers elected for the ensuing term: A. H. Deil, President; M. L. Collier, Vice President; L. P. King, Recording Secretary; T. J. McNew, Financial Secretary; Bernard Haney, Corresponding Secretary; W. L. Parker, Treasurer; Jacob Weaver, Door-keeper; Henry Haney, Conductor. No. 1 is doing finely and we hope ere long to increase our membership until it will be equal to the number of machinists and blacksmiths in the city. Union feeling is very good thus far. B. H., *Cor. Sec.*

No. 1 of N. Y.: Trade B. Wages about the same as last reported. Through the negligence of our shop committees, I am unable to get the exact rate of wages and state of trade in the different shops in this locality, but hope that during next term our officers will be more prompt in attending to their duties. With feelings of sorrow and regret I am compelled to chronicle the death of our late brother, Allen J. Briggs; a brother who by his persistent labors in the good cause has endeared himself to us all. While living, we honored and respected him, and now that he is dead, we sadly mourn his loss. Our Union turned out in a body and followed the remains to their last resting place, to pay the last tribute of respect that man can pay to a departed brother. Mr. Editor, lately I was again forcibly reminded that our trades are cursed with botch workmen and chunkers who are not mechanics and never will make mechanics. They are more or less dependent, and accept any price they can get for their labor, thereby reducing the wages of good men. However, this is a very unhealthy place for chunkers; they stay just long enough to be found out, then they must travel for a more congenial clime. Initiated Walter Trezier, blacksmith. Withdrew by card, Thos. Wiley.

J. T. H., *Cor. Sec.*

No. 4 of Ind. Trade (B) M I B I. Wages from I H L to V T H. During the month we initiated Henry R. Closson, J. Boested, Wm. McCafferty, machinists, and Patrick Perkins, blacksmith. Withdrawn by card Henry R. Closson. We take pleasure in recommending him to any Union to which he may apply. Visiting by card, Bros. Alonzo A. Baumeier and P. Cassidy, of No. 11 of Pa. We still keep adding to the strength of No. 4, and hope the day is not far distant when every machinist and blacksmith in the length and breadth of this land will see the necessity of being connected with our organization.

J. H. S., *Cor. Sec.*

No. 22 of N. Y. Trade about G. The attendance at our meetings is very fair this spring, and expect it to improve from this on, as we understand our sister Unions are exerting themselves more than ever, and we will try not to be behind any in proportion to our numbers. Our financial affairs are in very good condition.

C. M. W., *Cor. Sec.*

[Please give the names of those initiated and withdrawn by card.—Ed.]

No. 25 of N. Y. Trade D. Wages from I T H to V L T. I am sorry to say that all who were initiated as charter members have not remained with us. In the report of the first meeting the names of Owen Boylan, Fin. Sec., Ben. M. Medina, Treas., and Ed. McMahon, Rec. Sec., appeared, and when they were elected the union had the utmost confidence in them; but it is my painful duty to state the two first named never appeared, and the other one basely deserted us on the second night, probably thinking the union would not be able to do without their valuable services. Such men (?) as these are enemies to our organization, and as continued letter writing and interviewing has brought forth no response, No. 25 thinks the best thing to do is to publish their names in the Journal, so that no other union may be deceived by them as we were. We have hitherto labored under the disadvantage of meeting only twice in the month, but now we have obtained a hall where we are able to meet every week, and hope to double our present number of members within a month. We meet every Saturday evening in Conventual Hall, 56 Orchard Street.

A. J. D., *Cor. Sec.*

No. 3 of O.—Trade in this locality E M B. Wages range from I L T to V T H, for first class machinists, and from I L T to V I L for blacksmiths. During the month of April we initiated the following: John G. Jennings, Wm. B. McClurg, J. G. Haynes, Peter Riley, Mathew Clark, W. Ham, machinists; William Lenehan, apprentice machinist, and Mathew Powell, blacksmith. During the month of May initiated two and reinstated one. No. 3 meets every Monday evening at Solomon Lodge Hall, at 8 o'clock.

J. G. J., *Cor. Sec.*

No. 23 of Pa. Trade G. Wages range from I L T to V T H. Initiated, Robert M. McCuen, machinist, from Pit Hole, Pa. Union feeling is good, and steadily on the increase. We are highly pleased with our Monthly Journal, and congratulate Bro. Fehrenbatch on his success in promoting the workingman's cause among our fellow-craftsmen in the South, and hope to see every M. & B. in the country a member of our organization. No. 23 meets every Friday night in McGaw's Hall, corner Water and Chestnut Streets. W.W. D., *Cor. Sec.*

No. 23 of N. Y. Trade D. Initiated H Roloff, L. Harke, H. Helwig, F. Schaefer, R. Wycisk and A. Schroeder, machinists, and P. Heningsen, blacksmith. Bro. E. Mueller has withdrawn by card. Everything works well, and nothing of importance has occurred.

R. B. *Cor. Sec.*

No. 1 of Ont.—Trade ———. I beg to acknowledge the receipt of the parcel containing lodge books, constitutions, &c., for which please accept the thanks of our Union. It arrived in very good time, as we had no constitutions to distribute to the members. But now all will go right as we are supplied with every requisite. Last Monday night we initiated six new members, and next meeting night we expect to have double that number. In fact we are not going to stop till we have every good M. and B. in the city into it. Our Union now numbers about thirty, all good men, who will work for it with a will; and considering that this is the first M. and B. U. in Canada, and also that we have the Amalgamated Society working against us, I think we are progressing very favorably. I intend corresponding with men engaged in our trade in different parts of Canada, and to press upon them the necessity of organizing Unions in their localities, and hope, ere long, to have the very great pleasure of informing you of success.

G. R. B., *Cor. Sec.*

No. 2 of Miss.—At a regular meeting of No. 2 of Mississippi, the following officers were duly elected: President, A. J. Conner; Vice President, Charles J. Longmore, I. J. Denson; Recording Secretary, R. J. Donovan; Corresponding Secretary, Michael Doyle; Treasurer J. O'Brian; Doorkeeper, E. J. Evans; Conductor, Michael Tierny; Trustees, Wm. Graham, 6 mo., A. Fox, 12 mo., George Ernwine, 18 mo., Initiated J. G. Denson. Please send two more copies of your valuable Journal, one for J. G. Denson and one for M. Doyle. The books came to hand all right. I must say they are the handsomest and best gotten up books I ever saw. How about the Insurance Department—will you be kind enough to give me instructions how to proceed? Please send our Charter as soon as possible, as I want to keep our members moving since they have made a start. All the members wish to be remembered kindly to you.

R. J. D., *Cor. Sec.*

No. 3 of Mich. Trade D. Wages range from I L T to V T H. Initiated Frederick Buddy, and suspended six members whose names the Union does not wish published, as we hope they will repent, see the error of their ways and be reinstated soon. Union feeling in No. 3 is strong as ever, and we all hope our President will succeed in his southern tour to the satisfaction of himself and the entire organization.

A. M., *Cor. Sec.*

No. 1 of Miss. Trade D. Wages range from V T H to V L T. Initiated Powhattan Carstaphan, machinist; admitted by card, Joseph Townsend and George Fulmer. You see we are still enrolling recruits under the proud banner of the International Union. Withdrawn by card, Bros. Chas. Miller, W. W. Elliott and David D. Manship. No. 1 recommends them to all good Union men. In last month's Journal you published a list of all localities with fifty subscribers and over, but did not mention No. 1 of Miss. We have sent in 55 subscribers and are not through yet, as I stated before, we are going to compete with some of our large Unions. So come on, bring out your best trotters, and then compare localities. We have but one shop, not over thirty machinists and blacksmiths, fifty five subscribers, and more to come yet. Beat that, and take the horns.

P. C., *Cor. Sec.*

No. 21 of Pa. Trade E. Wages average, for machinists V T L, and blacksmiths V I L. Initiated, James McKinley and C. E. McDermitt, machinists. Visited by card last month, Joseph Ellis, of No. 3 of Ohio. I am glad to say the attendance at our meetings is gaining a little. No. 21 meets every other Friday evening at Mechanics Hall, corner Franklin and Water Streets.

W. E. G., *Cor. Sec.*

No. 24 of N. Y. Trade D. Rate of wages I L H to V T H. We have initiated this month, Thomas Ryan, machinist. Bros. George Forbush, Daniel Ware and John Ackermann, No. 5 of N. Y., and Bro. Albert Duel, No. 6 of N. Y., have deposited their cards.

G. D. G., *Cor. Sec.*

No. 12 of Pa. Trade D. Wages for machinists from I V T to I O T; for blacksmiths I T H to V I H. Initiated George Riggs and William H. Conner, machinists; re-instated Oliver Cokenour. No. 12 meets every Wednesday evening in Masonic Building, at 7½ o'clock. All traveling brothers, with clear cards, are welcome.

H. H., *Cor. Sec.*

No. 2 of Iowa. Trade D, and good prospects of remaining so in stationary shops. R. R. shops not working second paragraph in H. Nothing of interest transpiring in our little town at present. At our last meeting we expelled John Parr, machinist, for violation of his obligation and contempt towards members of our Union. We propose to have good members or none at all, and I tell you No. 2 means business from this time forth.

J. R., *Cor. Sec.*

Go for 'em, put 'em out.—ED.

No. 15 of New York. Trade E. Wages range from I. H. L. to V. T. H. A quiet, earnest interest in Unionism is prevailing. Upon the 27th of May, one year ago, the first meeting of M's and B's was called for the purpose of organizing a Union, which was done, and to glance around the hall to-night and see the earnest, intelligent faces, convinces us that we have more than realized our expectations. Our meetings are very well attended. We have initiated this month two new members, both machinists; suspended one for non-payment of dues; admitted by card Michael Comiskey, of No. 22 of N. Y., C. G. Conde, of No. 9 of N. Y., and James Webster, of No. 13 of N. Y.; visiting by card, James O'Rielly, of No. 3 of Illinois. W. D. S. *Cor. Sec.*

No. 7 of Ind. Trade D; wages J H L to U T H, for both machinists and blacksmiths. Initiated August Unde, machinist, and Henry Peterson, app. machinist, and expect to get a few more every month. There are some of our fellow-craftsmen in this city that we would like to have in our organization, but from some cause or other they don't see fit to join hands with us yet, but we do not despair of convincing them of the utility of an institution of this kind. No. 7 meets every 1st and 3d Thursday in the month, at corner of Main and Pearl Streets. J. O. M., *Cor. Sec.*

No. 1 of Ky. Trade (B) M 6. Wages range from I L T to V I L. We were visited on our first meeting night by Dan. F. Keating, of No. 3 of Tenn. Admitted by card, William P. Atchison, of No. 1 of Miss. Not wishing to trespass too long upon your patience, I will conclude by hoping to have the pleasure of hearing you deliver an address to the working men of this city before long. T. J. F., *Cor. Sec.*

No. 2 of Ala.: Trade (B) M 4. Wages average V L T for machinists, and U T H for blacksmiths. I am happy to be able to report that we have formed a good Union here, and in accordance with the Constitution of the I. U., at a regular meeting held on the 23d of May, elected the following officers: President, Jas. D. Callendine; Vice President, R. A. Bridges; Rec. Sec., Herman Bellinrath; Cor. Sec., R. D. Riley; Fin. Sec., Wm. Cooper; Treas., B. McAdams; Conductor, W. H. Ferren; Trustees, E. J. Pike, J. J. Blackman, Jos. Fratrice. There is very little of interest to report from here as yet, but I hope by the time the next report is due to have opened a correspondence with other localities, and to have more than doubled our numbers,

when I will furnish you with all the information pertaining to the welfare and interest of the organization.

T. D. R., *Cor. Sec.*

No. 1 of O. Trade (B) M 3. Wages from I L T to V T H. In the month of April we initiated Willis G. Murray, Edward Terrell, Fred Steffy and E S Vogel, and in May Thomas Flynn. We had quite a lively time here lately, in consequence of Mayor Davis sending the name of John E Bell to the city council, for confirmation as supervisor of the Work House. Mr Bell has filled that office for the last year and was one of those that hatched the infamous bills, and at the expense of the workingmen visited the Capitol, to urge the passage of the same through the Legislature. After a lively little "scrimmage" he was confirmed, and, although bitterly opposed by the workingmen, yet some of their friends in the council voted for him, but in my opinion it is the best thing for the workingmen that has happened for many a day. It has separated the wheat from the chaff and given an impetus that has not been felt here before. There is no end to the excuses given for voting for Mr. Bell, and while we listen we pity them for their cowardice.

R. P. B., *Cor. Sec.*

## Obituaries.

HALL OF M. AND B. UNION, }  
No. 7 of N. Y. }

ROCHESTER, N. Y., MAY 29, 1871.

At a stated meeting of M. and B. Union No. 7 of N. Y., the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

*Whereas*, it has pleased the all-wise and omnipotent Ruler of the Universe to take from us our friend and beloved Brother WILLIAM H. MAHER; and

*Whereas*, we sincerely sympathise with the bereaved widow and orphans of our beloved Brother, therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we hereby tender to the bereaved relatives our sincere sympathy and condolence for our common loss.

*Resolved*, That the Charter of this Union be draped in mourning for thirty days.

*Resolved*, That these resolutions be published in the Machinists and Blacksmiths' Journal, and a copy forwarded to relatives of the deceased.

ELIAS MAPES, }  
JOHN KLOCK, } Committee.  
CHAS. G. HALL, }

# WEEKLY AMERICAN WORKMAN,

ESTABLISHED IN 1868.

**LARGE, HANDSOME EIGHT PAGE PAPER, ABLY EDITED.**

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